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CAUSA, SED UTILITAS OFFICIUMQUE FUIT

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LIST of ABSTRACTS

effects are less than in those with asbestos-related pleural abnormalities or asbestosis or with both (Kilburn and Warshaw 1991; Dujic, Tocilj et al. 1992; Kilburn and Warshaw 1994; Wilken, Velasco Garrido et al. 2011). (Fig.).

Conclusions and next steps

Our findings indicate that even sensitive chest CT scanning cannot provide exact lung function data and replace specific pulmonary tests. Although the issue of compensation being denied individuals whose only clinical abnormality following asbestos exposure is impaired pulmonary function has been discussed in the published literature, increasing numbers of studies addressing the issue document that such alterations in pulmonary function can occur and that there is therefore an inappropriate denial of benefits to some. Proper assessment of the literature would support fairer results in such cases and provide a more accurate framework for evaluation of asbestos-exposed individuals going forward.

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Funding source

none

Use of personal protective equipment by resident physicians from a north-Italian university during the Covid19 pandemic

Conference Sessions - Session

Research Data Abstract Form

Silvestri Matteo

Matteo Silvestri is residency doctor from the residency School of Occupational Medicine from University of Modena & Reggio Emilia (UniMoRe), which analyzed the first results of a survey regarding the use of personal protective devices by residency doctors during the SARS CoV-2 pandemic between July and September 2022;

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Background

The international multi-centric study “Connecting European Cohorts to Increase Common and Effective Response to SARS-CoV-2 Pandemic” (ORCHESTRA) was funded by the EU Horizon2020 program to identify better preventive strategies to reduce the COVID-19 risk.

Methods/Approach

We used the ORCHESTRA self-reported questionnaire to assess the utilization rate of different types of personal protective equipment (PPE) in cases of SARS-CoV-2 infections reported by resident physicians from the UniMoRe medical residency schools. Questionnaires were collected between July and September 2022.

Results

271 residents (40% male, average age 30 years) responded: 24% worked, at least for a period between March 2020 and September 2022, in “COVID departments”. Of the subjects who reported at least 1 SARS-CoV-2 infection episode, 65% worked in “COVID departments” while 55% worked in “non-COVID departments”. The PPE availability during March-May 2020 was judged as inadequate by 5% of respondents from the first group and 4% from the second. In the first group >74% of respondents reported often/always wearing PPEs (surgical masks, filtering face piece (FFP) 2 respirators, eye protections, aprons, gloves). In the second group, only the 35% reported often/always using all the available PPEs, including FFP2 respirators, as there was no indication for their continuous use in “non-COVID departments”. Considering PPEs and SARS-CoV-2 infections, among those who never tested positive 80% reported often/always using gloves; 43%, eye protections; 54%, disposable gowns; 85%, surgical masks; 79% FFP2, and 7% FFP3, respirators. Among those who reported ≥ 1 infections, the PPEs utilization rates were similar, except for gloves, utilized in 77% of the cases.

Conclusions and next steps

This study highlights differences in the frequency of PPEs utilization between medical residents in COVID vs non-COVID departments, with the former showing higher utilization rates. No relevant difference was observed for the type of PPEs utilized in relation to SARS-CoV-2 infections.

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Graveyard workers: An occupational group with high levels of solar ultraviolet radiation exposure you would never think about.

Conference Sessions - Session

Research Data Abstract Form

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Dr. Zagariello is a resident physician, student of the Residency School of Occupational Medicine at the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, collaborating in various research and clinical activities for the prevention of health risks among workers exposed to occupational risk factors.

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Background

The Project “Measuring solar ultraviolet radiation (UVR) in outdoor workers in Lisbon: From measuring